

The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME I.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY OCTOBER 19, 1871.

NUMBER 87.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS.
HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS.
C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO.
GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: ONE YEAR, \$5.00; SIX MONTHS, \$3.00; THREE MONTHS, \$1.50; SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.
As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.
We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.
By a generous, mainly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE.
The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. which will be served from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

POETRY.

MY DARLING THREE.

I.
To my two little darlings, who nestle to-night,
In their mamma's embraces, so fond and so tight;
And to her who hath borne them for herself and for me;
To my wife and sweet children, my beautiful three.

II.
The swiftest wing'd angel ray heart shall employ,
This message to bear to my sources of joy;
Which like nature's best fountains unceasingly give
Their ineffable bounty to me, and I live
Their delights to enjoy.

III.
I can look on their faces—all three in a nest,
As they smile in their dreams and repose in their rest;
Ah! now do I hear my own name from their lips,
In the tenderest accents—as my angel tips
From his wings my bequest.

IV.
Hark—they murmur: "tis dear papa's voice that we hear."
Six liquid blue eyes search to see if he's near;
And one little dimpled cheek blooming with roses,
In loving expectancy sighs, and discloses
The trace of a tear.

V.
My angel is wise, and so, bending in love—
As a good angel should, kisses each precious dove,
Saying "dearest of poets, I have come from afar,
With these kisses and love from your dear papa—"

VI.
And now while I gaze, the rich purple of morn
Ushest in the bright sun, all the household adornings;
At the altar of worship behold my sweet three,
Breathing prayers to God for themselves and for me,
Sending heaven for me.

VII.
Oh, God! bless my treasures, and may our home be
A heaven on earth, for my darlings and me;
May the angel that sweetens their dreams with his kiss,
Never be sent on a mission less freighted with bliss,
To my darlings three.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

While the free colored people instinctively distrusted the Colonization Society, and withheld their confidence from it, they at once and heartily accepted the abolition movement. This was especially true of the more intelligent and well-informed. Among the colored ministers there were several who seeing its religious as well as humane bearings, rendered essential aid to the cause. A few others did something in the same direction, arousing public attention and quickening the zeal of the friends of freedom. But in 1841 a champion arose in the person of Frederick Douglass, who was destined to play an important part in the great drama then in progress. In him not only did the colored race, but mankind itself find a worthy representative and advocate; one who was a signal illustration not only of self-culture and success under the most adverse circumstances, but of the fact that talent and genius are "color blind," and above the accidents of complexion and birth. He, too, furnished an example of the terrible necessities of slavery, and its purpose and power to crush the human soul; as also of the benign energies of freedom to arouse, to develop, and enlarge its highest and noblest faculties; the one aiming, and he says, almost succeeding in making him a mere mindless and purposeless chattel; the other actually and indissolubly linking his name and labors with the anti-slavery cause, in both this country and in Europe. As few of the world's great men have ever had so checked and diversified a career, so it may be, at least plausibly claimed that no man represents in himself more conflicting ideas and interests.

Frederick Douglass was born on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, about the year 1817. According to the necessities of slavery and the usual

practice of slave masters, he was taken from his mother when an infant, consequently deprived of even the rude care which maternal instinct might have prompted, and placed under the guardianship of his grandmother, with whom he lived until he was seven years of age. At ten years of age he was sent to Baltimore, to be the companion and protector of the son of a young married couple, who, in consequence of general refinement of character and his proposed relation to their darling boy, treated him, at least at first, kindly. This change Mr. Douglass ever regarded as a providential interposition—as the turning-point, where his pathway, leaving the descending grade of slave life, entered upon that which led him in that widely divergent direction it has since pursued. Leaving the rude experience of the plantation, with the barren and desert-like surroundings of the Eastern Shore, for the bustle and necessary companionship of the city, an opportunity of learning to read was afforded him, which he most sedulously and successfully, though surreptitiously, improved. But the friendliness of his master and mistress, which they had so generously extended to him as an ignorant slave, they felt obliged, by the necessity of slavery, to withhold from him now that he could read, and he had learned to question the rightfulness of slavery and chafe under its chains.

Returned to the Eastern Shore, he encountered the rigors of plantation life, greatly increased by the drunken caprices of an intemperate master, and, doubtless, aggravated by his own impatient and contumacious rebellings under such slaveholding restraint. This, however, was but a prelude to an experience graver and still more tragic. Despairing of controlling his Douglass himself, his owner placed him—as men place their unbroken colts under the care of horse trainers—in the hands of a professed negro breaker, known through the region as a cruel and merciless man, who had not only gained that reputation, but found it necessary or for his interest to maintain it. Concerning this change Mr. Douglass remarks, after referring to the "comparative tenderness" with which he had been treated at Baltimore: "I was now about to sound profounder depths in slave life. The rigors of a field less tolerable than the field of battle was before me." That his apprehensions were not groundless these extracts, taken from his autobiography, abundantly show. "I had not been in his possession three whole days before he subjected me to a most brutal chastisement. Under his heavy blows blood flowed freely; the wales were left on my back as large as my little finger. The sores on my back from this whipping continued for weeks." "I remained with Mr. Corey one year (I cannot say I lived with him), and during the first six months that I was there I was whipped either with sticks or cowhairs every week. Aching bones and a sore back were my constant companions. Frequent as the lash was used, however, Mr. Corey thought less of it, as a means of breaking down my spirit, than that of hard and long-continued labor. He worked me steadily up to the point of my powers of endurance. From the dawn of day in the morning till the darkness was complete in the evening I was kept at hard work in the field or the woods." The accounts which he gives of individual cases of chastisement were brutal and revolting almost beyond conception, and we wonder not at his concise description of himself "as a living embodiment of mental and physical wretchedness;" nor at another statement he makes, after referring to the fact that he was somewhat unmanageable at first: "A few months of discipline tamed me. Mr. Corey succeeded in breaking me. I was broken in body, soul, and spirit. My natural elasticity was crushed; my intellect languished; the disposition to read departed; the cheerful spark that lingered about my eye died; the dark night of slavery closed in upon me; and behold a man transformed into a brute."

NO CASTE IN PITTSBURG.

COLORED CHILDREN ADMITTED INTO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Some time ago the School Board of the Fourteenth Ward, Pittsburg, Pa., held a special meeting, at which it was agreed to admit colored children into the public schools of that district. The following will detail the circumstances which led to definite action on the subject, by the Board, as reported by the *Pittsburg Gazette*.

A colored man had several times applied to each of the members of the Board, excepting Mr. Arthur, who was absent, for a permit for his children to attend the sessions of the school, and was refused in each case. When Mr. A. returned he waited upon him, for the same purpose, informing him of his refusal from the others. Mr. Arthur, however, gave him the permit, and the meeting was called for the purpose of revoking that action; as well as censuring Mr. Arthur for the same. Upon Mr. Arthur's explanation of the circumstances, it was agreed that he had not intended to slight the Board, by granting the permit after their refusal, and therefore, that he was not deserving of censure. It was then moved that the permit be revoked. Although the four members of the Board, at first seemed to favor this action before the vote was taken, two of them came over to the side of Mr. Arthur and the motion was lost. The children are now attending the school.

PARTY UNITY.

The *Louisiana Intelligencer*, published at Monroe, remarks:

"The stand taken by the *Intelligencer*, Madison Journal and other Republican papers throughout the State, can only be productive of the best effects."

This refers to the effort on the part of some of the Republican papers of the State to heal our party feuds and put down factionists. As we have recently often remarked, if this cannot be done, our whole party organization should be abandoned to the enemy. It may as well be. But we think we shall have harmony and success for the future. If our so-called leaders cannot command sufficient patriotism to work for this end, let them be cast out of the political synagogues, as evil spirits, for such they will have proven themselves. We do not see why any one man or set of men should be permitted to rule a party to ruin simply because that party may have heretofore honored him or them with high official station. Do you? To admit such a proposition, would be to acknowledge the masses slaves, and party organization only a machinery for fortune. We will have none of it, so far as the Homer *Iliad* is concerned. Do you mind that? You had best.—*Homer Iliad*, Oct. 7.

ODD TEXTS FOR SERMONS.

At Trinity college, Cambridge, it is the custom when a new master is chosen to close the gates, and he comes, knocks, and is admitted. When the celebrated Dr. Bentley was chosen, the fellows hated him so much that they would not open, and he had to get in by climbing over a wall between the gardens of Trinity and St. John's. There is a story that he preached his first sermon afterward from the text, "With the help of God I shall leap over the wall." But the truth is that he only replied to a friend's congratulation in these words of the Psalmist.

Mr. Raine, vicar of Trumpington, was succeeded in that cure by Mr. Hallstone. Somebody said the new incumbent ought to preach on "He gave them hallstones for rain."

Mr. Pitt, who became premier of England in his 24th year, usually had some preference or other in his pocket when he came down to Cambridge. Dr. Paley, on one of these occasions, said that if he were to preach before him he would take for his text, "There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes; but what are they among so many?" But the doctor did not do it.

FREE OPINION.

The following excellent article we copy from one of our exchanges, and earnestly recommend our readers to read it, and ponder well on the truths it contains:

"FREEDOM OF OPINION.—No country can be free and prosperous, unless every citizen feels secure in the utterance of his political and religious sentiments, inside of the law. There is no more sense in individuals holding diverse political notions letting that fact cause personal dissensions than there is in persons quarreling because they belong to different churches. A free government, like our own, is based upon the fullest toleration of sentiment in regard to political matters. A citizen who would proscribe or ostracize another for holding opinions differing from his own, is not fit to be free himself. If he had the power he would be a despot, and banish, imprison or guillotine his opponents as is done in France. A man that has not moral courage enough to utter and to act out, by voting his honest convictions in regard to this or that party, is to be pitied. He should remember, 'it is a base abandonment of reason to abandon our fight of thought, and of action also.'"

KEEPING FLOUR IN BARRELS.

It has been observed that flour stored in barrels becomes impaired in quality sooner than when kept in bags. According to the researches of Dr. Polek, a German chemist, this deterioration first becomes apparent in the shape of a peculiar musty or mouldy odor or sour reaction on the part of the flour; and where these are present the gluten will be found to have changed from an insoluble to a soluble form, whereby its capability for making a good dough is lost. The cause of these changes is ascribed to the want of a sufficient circulation of air through the mass, of the flour kept in barrels, the innermost flour in which is always found to be moist and the part which yields the strongest odor.

Adroitly Hit.

A correspondent of the *Herald and Presbyter*, writing from Minnesota, tells the following: "I have picked up a 'little story' which I think too good a proof for disturbers of the peace in churches to be lost. A presiding elder of the United Brethren Church was preaching in this same neighborhood, and was much annoyed by persons talking and laughing. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said, 'I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church. In the early part of my ministry I made a great mistake. As I was preaching, a young man who sat just before me was constantly laughing and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service, one of the official members came and said to me, 'Brother—, you made a great mistake. That young man whom you reproved is an idiot. Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church, lest I should repeat that mistake, and reprove another idiot.' During the rest of that service, at least, there was good order."

What a Man Knows.

What a man can write out clearly, correctly, and briefly, without book or reference of any kind, that he undoubtedly knows, whatever else he may be ignorant of. For knowledge that falls short of that—knowledge that is vague, hazy, indistinct, uncertain—I for one profess no respect at all. And I believe that there never was a time or country where the influences of careful training were in that respect more needed. Men live in a world in haste, only that perhaps the word thinking is hardly applicable to that large number who, for the most part, purchase their daily allowance of thought ready-made.

Facts in Human Life.

There are about 3,064 languages spoken in the world, and its inhabitants profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One-quarter die previous to the age of 7 years, one-half before reaching 17, and those who pass the age enjoy a feeble life refused to one-half of the human species. To every 1,000 persons, only one reaches 100 years of life; to every 100, only six reach the age of 65; and not more than one in 500 lives to 80 years of age. There are on earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, and of these 33,333,333 die every year, 91,824 every day, 3,780 every hour, and 60 every minute, or one every second. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to their being 50 years of age than men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in the proportion of 75 to every 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes, that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

STREET CARS IN JACKSON, MISS.—The Street railroad is an accomplished fact, and the Contractor, Mr. Jas. A. Hoskins says he will endeavor to run a car up town tomorrow. The track-laying is completed, with the exception of the bridge crossing. The bridge will be finished this evening. The turntables have arrived, and will be placed in position immediately—one at the terminus in front of the Edwards House, and the other at the present terminus in front of the Banking house of J. & T. Green. A large force of carts and workmen are to-day busily engaged in filling up and grading the road bed; so that the mules may travel easily. Jackson is perhaps the only city in the United States, of a like population, that can boast of a Street railroad.—*Clarion*, Oct. 13.

The great want of this age is men. Men who are not for sale. Men who are honest, sound from centre to circumference, true to the heart's core. Men who will condemn in friend or foe, in themselves as well as others. Men who consciences are as steady as the needle to the pole. Men who will stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who can tell the truth and look the world and the devil right in the eye. Men that neither brag nor run. Men that neither flag nor flinch. Men who can have courage without shouting to it. Men in whom the courage of everlasting life runs deep and strong—Men too large for sectarian bonds. Men who do not cry nor cause their voices to be heard on the streets, but who will not fail nor be discouraged till judgment be set in the earth. Men who know their places and fill them. Men who mind their own business. Men who will not lie. Men who are not too lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned, and wear what they have earned, and wear what they have paid for.

SELF-UGHT.—Many men are said to be self-taught. No man was ever taught in any other way. Do you suppose a man to be a bagket to be hung on the wall of knowledge and pumped full. Man is a creature that learns by the exertion of his own faculties. There are aids to learning of various kinds; but no matter how many of these aids a man be surrounded by, all the learning is that which he gains himself. And whether he is in college or out of college, in school or out of school, every man must educate himself. And in our times and in our community every man has the means of doing it.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	7	12	15	20	35
Three	10	18	22	30	50
Four	13	24	30	40	70
Five	16	30	38	50	85
Six	19	36	45	60	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

Transient advertisements, \$1.50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

JOHN B. HOWARD.
LAW OFFICE.

26 St. Charles Street 26
Preparation given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

A. P. Fields & Robert Dolton
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

No. 9 Commercial Place, 2nd Floor.

Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Court.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS.

LOUISIANA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE, MARINE

AND RIVER RISKS

AND PAYS LOSSES IN

New Orleans, New York, Liverpool

London, Havre, Paris, or

Bremen, at the option

of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

A. CARRIÈRE, Vice-President.

J. P. ROSE, Secretary.

EMPIRE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

No. 130 BROADWAY.

THOS. OFFICERS

Geo. W. Smith, Vice Pres. G. Hillon

Scrivner, Pres. L. H. Walker, Acty.

Shirley W. Craft, Secy. Everett Clapp

Sup. Agents, T. K. Murry, Med. Examr.

Agents New Orleans PITCHER & ANTONIA

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS

AND TRUST COMPANY

Chartered by the United States

Government, March,

1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON, Acty.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

114 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturday Nights, 6 to 8 o'clock

Thomas J. Hanna,

Auctioneer.

General Commission Merchant

Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc.

OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

OFFICE AND SALES ROOM,

168 POYDRAS STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARondelet STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI:—Daniel E. Young,
Memphis, Tenn.LOUISIANA:—John A. Washington,
Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G.
Y. Kelo, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett,
Terrebonne, A. C. Rath, Carroll Parish.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:—James
A. D'Green, Washington City.ILLINOIS:—Lewis B. White, Chicago.
KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louis-
ville.Mr. Geo. E. Paris is our special
agent, and is authorized to solicit
subscriptions and receive payment
of bills.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 19, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT—P. B. S. PINCHBACK of Orleans.
RECORDING SEC.—WILLIAM VIGERS.
CORRESPONDING SEC.—J. W. FAIRFAX.

MEMBERS.

[FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.]

EDWARD BUTLER, of Plaquemine.
S. S. SCHMIDT, of Orleans.
THOMPSON COAKLEY, of Rapides.
ALBERT GANTT, of St. Landry.JOHN PARSONS, of Orleans.
A. W. SMYTH, of Orleans.H. RABY, of Natchitoches.
JAMES McLEERY, of Caddo.DAVID YOUNG, of Concordia.
F. J. HERRON, of Orleans.First Congressional District—Hugh J.
Campbell, H. Mahoney.Second Congressional District—A. E.
Barber, James L. Belden.Third Congressional District—Thomas
H. Noland, George Washington.Fourth Congressional District—E. W.
Deween, Buford Blinn.Fifth Congressional District—A. W.
Falkner, A. B. Harris.

EX-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Chair-
man.

Hon. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

Hon. HARRY MAHONEY.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.

Hon. A. B. HARRIS.

Hon. A. E. BARBER.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.

Hon. THOS. J. NOLAND.

Hon. FA. BUTLER.

Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.

JOHN PARSONS, Secy.

CONCERT TO NIGHT.

This evening there will be a first
rate entertainment at the Lyceum
Hall, for the benefit of the Chicago
sufferers.Messrs. A. P. Williams, H. A.
Corbin, Thos. Kelly, Alfred White
and Professor Snaer, will perform.
Several well known accomplished
young lady singers will delight the
audience with songs. Messrs. L.
A. Bell, G. Harr's Fayerweather
and E. Smith will also sing.The Young Men's Dramatic Com-
pany of the city, under the direc-
tion of Mr. Alex. Kenner, will ap-
pear and perform five scenes from
Mrs. Hemans's beautiful "Vespers
of Palermo." We solicit a liberal
patronage of the effort of the L. P.
Club, to contribute towards the
relief of the sufferers.Joe Coburn the prize fighter
is in the City. He has come down
here to settle a dispute with Jim
Mace another well known pugilist.
The "mill" will take place some
time in November at a place not a
hundred miles from New Orleans
it is said. Unlike most of the en-
counters of this sort, the coming
one promises a most objectionable
feature; it is a fight to settle a
personal quarrel between the com-
batants. We are glad to learn that
whip or get whiplashed Coburn will
quit the ring after this encounter.The Magnolia made its ap-
pearance this week in an enlarged
and improved form. The editor's
platform announces that hencefor-
ward it is to be a "free lance" allied
to no party or clique; but in-
dependent.We congratulate our cotem; on
her success so far, and hope that
she will come nearer to realizing
her ideal of self-independence.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

The New Orleans Patriot was es-
tablished and is sustained by par-
ties who profess to desire the over-
throw of Governor Warmoth above
every other consideration. To en-
compass the defeat of his every as-
piration and hope—if he have any—
to renomination for Governor in
1872, every kind of means has
been restored to, and for fear that
the work is not in a fair way of
being accomplished it, continues
its hebdomadal vituperations with
as much virulence and intensity
and unfortunately for it, with as
much unscrupulousness, as if suc-
cess depended on every single ef-
fort. In its Saturday issue, we
find it breaking out in this new
place, in a paragraph of its reply to
the Republican.Now, if this were true, would
Gov. Warmoth be sending for ac-
tive and influential Democrats and
offering them any office in his gift,
if they will only unite with him in
an effort to put down the negro?
Scarcely, we think. That he has
done this thing, we know for a
fact.In this sentence is the statement
that the Patriot's writer "knows for
a fact" that Governor Warmoth
has been endeavoring to secure the
support of "active and influential
Democrats" in an effort to "put
down the negro."Now, on the part of a race in this
State, let us implore the Patriot to
convince the public of the truth of
this "fact," and we can assure him
that he will have taken one of the
greatest strides towards his goal
that will be requisite in his travel.
It is a matter of profound interest
to the "negro" to know of the in-
tegrity of his leaders. Give us the
basis of your allegations. It is
timeous to be compelled to endure
the mere bald assurance of what
this one or that one knows.We are a simple minded and
credulous race, and unfortunately
we have believed too much already
that emanates from a certain class
of gentlemen. This thing is "played
out;" we want to know the grounds
of accusation against the leaders of
our party, and we will undertake to
judge of the truth or falsity of the
charges for ourselves.The negro has suffered enough at
the hands of bare faced demag-
ogues, been victimized to an un-
heard of extent by pretended friends;
led astray far enough by unworthy
leaders; he is resolving to get out
of these leading strings, and if err,
or fall he must, he will have none
to blame but himself. His regrets,
his bitter disappointments and de-
fects, will not then excite rancor
towards others.He proposes to do a little thinking
as well as voting. We throw out
these suggestions because we like it
to be understood by those who pro-
pose to serve the negro, that there
must be the observance of the same
terms and conditions as obtain
in all such cases. We are ready to
be empanelled as a jury, or we are
ready to accept the verdict of a
qualified jury, but we are not ready
to accept as truth the wild and
wicked accusations which are cir-
culated and repeated, increasing in
virulence as they spread. And until
the Patriot is prepared to submit
the evidence, which it says it pos-
sesses, let it cease to vilify.We have to apologize to our
friend, Hon. D. Young, for marry-
ing him wrong not long since. Our
reporter, by some means, mis-
represented Mrs. Nannie Johnson, who
is the lady, into Mrs. Harris, who
was not the lady.Hon. W. B. Barrett paid us
a welcome call yesterday, and while
we were striving with might and
main to develop a thought into
words, suggested the inspiring aid
of "Krug." This motion we de-
clared in order and no time was lost
in procuring it and with the aid of
our hippocrene we got the thought
out. And this is it; THERE WILL BE
A GRAND CONCERT THIS EVENING AT
THE LYCEUM HALL.Remember that the LETTER
CARRIERS give a "Grand Fancy and
Calico Ball," at the Mechanics' In-
stitute to-morrow evening.Our confrere Hartman of the
Lafayette Times is again in town
and remembered to pay our sanc-
tum a welcome visit.We had the pleasure of a
brief interview yesterday with Mr.
John Cousins, the President of the
Board of Trustees of the Wihers-
force University, near Lima, Ohio.
Mr. Cousins is on a tour soliciting
subscriptions in aid of the Univer-
sity. He is well known in New Or-
leans, and his friends will be glad
to hear of his arrival.

THE LEVEES.

The Nicholson Pavement—the
Sulphur Mining, and all other slan-
derous reports which the factionists
relied upon to crush Governor
Warmoth, having fallen still-born,
they rallied upon the Louisiana
Levee Company as a point d'appui!
And this, too, has failed them, just
as the sunbeams of truth always do
dissolve the frosts of error and
mendacity.Gov. Warmoth, in a letter which
manifests his ever-present readiness
to subserve the public welfare, has
declared that the levees of the Mis-
sissippi must be built and the plan-
ters protected. He pays no regard
to the fact that his warmest politi-
cal friends are credited with owner-
ship of the bulk of the stock to be
depreciated by his action—he does
his duty to the State!At this time it may be pertinent
to examine the connection of the
Governor with the various levee
schemes which have, during the
past two years, raised the hopes of
our people to the height of assured
protection and again cast them to
the depths of almost certain des-
truction. The first propositions
were too vague and wild for even
the levee ring, powerful as it was,
to override the veto; but when in
the modified form in which at the
latest session the bill became a law,
it passed both houses of the Gen-
eral Assembly with hardly a dis-
sident voice, so that it would have
been worse than useless to have
again resorted to that Executive
prerogative. But, with an eye sin-
gle to the interests of the Common-
wealth, his Excellency called to-
gether the incorporators of the new
company, and by argument and
persistent opposition compelled a
release of some of their new-won
franchises and secured safeguards
and guarantees for the State not
originally provided for, and which
now alone render the protection of
the people possible!These guarantees were ratified by
the Legislature; and these facts, in
whole and singly, should have the
due consideration of all who desire
to do justice to an upright public
officer. The Customhouse "lost
tribes" are not expected to heed
these words of truth.The National Bureau of La-
bor, of which Frederick Douglass
is President, has called a meeting
of the National Labor Union to as-
semble at Columbia, South Carolina
during the sitting of the Southern
Convention, that met there yester-
day.

DOUGLASS AFTER DELANY.

Many of our readers will doubt-
less remember that not long since
we published the principal part of a
correspondence that had just taken
place between the two gentlemen
named at the top of this ar-
ticle. It will also be borne in mind
that Major Delany accused the Na-
tional Administration of discrimina-
tion between black and brown men,
appointing none of the former to of-
fice except "ordinary negroes."To fortify his position the Major
selected an unfortunate case, and
consequently committed one or two
grave inaccuracies. This is the way
"The New National Era" of Oct. 12,
deals with the case:We published, a few weeks since,
a communication from our correspond-
ent, "R. J. H.," in which he referred
to the following extract from a letter
by Major Delany:"There may be these two exceptions:
An ordinary black man, the keeper of
a grocery-shop, received the appointment
of postmaster across the James river,
opposite to Richmond, Virginia—ob-
tained it, it is said, at the request of
a Democratic community."The statement in regard to the ap-
pointment of the "postmaster across
the river" is incorrect in every particu-
lar; and wishing to do justice to all
parties concerned, we propose to lay
before our readers the true state of the
case, and at the same time furnish
proof that will peremptorily forbid any
future controversy in the matter. The
facts are these: The postmaster referred
to (Mr. James H. Cunningham, of
Manchester, Virginia) is a very worthy
and intelligent colored Republican.
He was not appointed at the request
of the Democratic community in Man-
chester or elsewhere, but he obtained
his position at the solicitation of Hon.
Charles H. Porter, M. C. of the Rich-
mond, Va., district, who has ever been
and is always ready to promote the in-
terests of every honest Republican in
his district as far as lies in his power;
and herein it may be truthfully said,
"none other need apply."The former incumbent of said office
(Mr. James M. Moody, an appointee
of Andrew Johnson, and active op-
ponent of the Republican party) was also
the happy possessor of a "grocery"
in the same room in which the postal af-
fairs were carried on. It will be read-
ily surmised by our readers that this
kind of things must have been par-
ticularly unpleasant to a majority of
the citizens, and especially was this
the case in Republican quarters. When
however, Mr. Cunningham took pos-
session of the office he at once re-
moved the bar-room to another part of the
building. That persons coming to
the post office should not be compelledto receive their mail in a liquor dis-
pensary; and we are truly pleased to
chronicle the fact that Mr. C. has since
abandoned the liquor traffic altogether.
We append copies of two letters made
from originals on file in the Post Office
Department, which will abundantly
show that Mr. Cunningham's appoint-
ment was procured by Mr. Porter, and
will also establish how truthfully the
latter sought to dispose of anti-Rep-
ublican office-holders.14 WEST CLAY STREET,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
September 24, 1869.Hon. George E. Ely, First Assistant and
Acting Postmaster General, Washington,
D. C.Sir: I have the honor to request that
James M. Moody, Postmaster at Man-
chester, Chesterfield county, in this
State, be removed, and James H. Cun-
ningham, of the same place, appointed
in his stead.Mr. Moody is an active supporter of
the rebel party, whereas Mr. Cunning-
ham is a thorough Republican, and a
competent, honest, and of good moral
character.I will add that his appointment will
meet with the cordial approval of the
Republican party of Manchester.I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHAS. H. PORTER.

14 WEST CLAY STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.,
September 13, 1869.Hon. George Ely, First Assist. Postmaster
General Washington, D. C.DEAR SIR: I understand an effort is
being made here, and in Manchester,
Chesterfield county, to procure the ap-
pointment of Major Walker as post-
master at Manchester, vice J. M.
Moody, who is willing to resign in
favor of Mr. Walker. Col. D. B. Par-
ker, U. S. Marshal for Virginia, and
late mail agent, informs me that he
signed the petition for Walker's ap-
pointment on being assured that mine
would be obtained.I have not been applied to, however,
and should, of course, have refused
if asked, as I had already requested
the appointment of James H. Cun-
ningham for that position. With the
exception of two or three, my belief is
that there is not a single Republican
postmaster in this entire Congressional
district.My opinion is that they should be
turned out, and the result in Cun-
ningham's case, whose appointment,
I presume, has not yet been made, in
consequence of numerous prior ap-
plications on file.I have abstained from requesting
any further appointments to be made
until I could ascertain the thorough, hon-
est, and competent Republicans put in
their places; however, I do not desire
to obtrude my views upon the depart-
ment.Very respectfully,
CHARLES J. PORTER.Mr. Cunningham was appointed in
September, 1869, in consequence of
these letters, and still holds the position
giving general satisfaction to the citi-
zens of Manchester.

COMMUNICATED.

[FOR THE LOUISIANIAN.]

Mr. Editor—A multitude of other
engagements, since my arrival in the
City, prevented me from earlier
requesting space in your paper
to reply to an article prepared
by Mr. J. Sella Martin and publish-
ed in the New Orleans Republican
of Oct. 6, in which Hon. Wm. Har-
per and myself have been so mis-
represented, and the affair stated
in such a one sided manner, that I
propose to submit a true version of
the case.On Sunday Sept. 24, I heard that
Mr. Martin would lecture in Zion's
Church. Mr. Harper and myself,
who had previously welcomed Mr.
Martin to the parish and assured
him of our co-operation with him
in the educational interests of the
District, invited several citizens to
hear him. To our surprise, Mr.
Martin engaged in all the religious
exercises, of praying, preaching and
appealing to the congregations re-
ligious sympathy, conveying the
idea that he was a minister of the
Gospel in good standing.After the services were over I in-
formed the trustees that Mr. Martin
had retired from the ministry, and
did not claim anywhere to be a
minister. In the evening Mr.
Martin again occupied the pulpit,
introduced by Rev. S. Armistead as
"Elder Martin from New Orleans."The "elder" then rose and invited
the congregation to join him in
prayer, which they did and his
prayer was very affecting. Previous
to preaching he referred to a rumor
that he played cards and got drunk,
and denounced the author of such
charges as a "liar." Some of the
trustees immediately requested Mr.
Armistead to take Mr. Martin out
of the pulpit as they did not desire
to hear him after giving the "lie"
from the pulpit. It was not done
and they went out of the church,
followed by Mr. Harper. He drew
no pistol at any time, for he was
not armed, and made no threats of
personal violence against Mr.
Martin. The highly "respectable
lady" referred to by "Elder" Martin,
was abusing Mr. Harper, and he
was advised to go into the church
to get rid of her abuse; I resolved
to go home, but before I could get
out she made an unwarranted at-
tack on me, for not telling herself
and the trustees of the "elder's"
unfitness to preach; from this she
worked herself into a frenzy and
struck me; willing as I was to sp-
are her abuse, I could not standthis and I used my cane to stop
her. This was the part which I
took in the melee.With reference to Mr. Harper's
effort to endanger Mr. Martin's life,
I have to say that what occurred
between them was in this way. Mr.
Martin after leaving the Recorder's
Court the next morning, was as-
suring Mr. Harper that he (the
"elder") was "a very good fellow."
Mr. Harper said "you may be a very
good fellow, but you can't preach
to my family, for I left you playing
cards, and beastly intoxicated in
New Orleans;" the "elder" gave
the lie, Mr. Harper struck him,
he drew his pistol, and Mr. Har-
per took it from him, when in con-
ference prevented any further
trouble; but the matter has been
referred to the Courts.I have no objection to Mr. Martin's
race after popularity and distinc-
tion, and I would not attempt to
underrate his ability, but when he
prostitutes his high office of Super-
intendent of Education for political
purposes, when under the covering
of a cast off cloak he tries to preach
himself into the Congress of the
United States, it was time for me,
as a representative of the parish to
inform the citizens that Mr. Martin
was an impostor. If he devote his
talents to the interest he is paid to
advance and gain the confidence of
the people, I would not object if
they elected him Governor of the
State, but he must not impose on
ignorance and foist himself on
others, and expect men who know
him to silently witness the outrage.As to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Fred-
erick Douglass and Wendell Phil-
lips, the whole country knows that
they have throughout sustained
their reputations as gentlemen,
scholars, and men of integrity.Respectfully,
C. C. ANTOINE.

N. O. Oct. 18, 1871.

[FOR THE LOUISIANIAN.]

JACKSON, Oct. 13, 1871.

Editor Louisianian:

DEAR SIR:—I am not much in the
habit of writing for the press, but
when such flagrant falsehoods, as
were published in the Grand Era of
September 23, are given to the pub-
lic as facts, I think it devolves upon
one of us who are residents of this
parish to contradict them. I refer
to what purports to be the proceed-
ings of a mass meeting of the Re-
publicans of this parish held in this
place on the 9th day of September
last. The report was:That "the people turned out en
masse." Now, my dear sir, there
were not more than seventy-five
persons there—men, boys, War-
mothians and Dunittes; and if they
call a part of the seventy-five that
were friends to them a mass meeting,
I hope that they will all be provid-
ed with microscopes when they may
see their audience. It farther says
that "the meeting was called to or-
der by the Hon. James Law, and
they might have truthfully added,
"a young man of no influence what-
ever, and trying to run the machine
in this parish." James Thomas
Jefferson was unanimously elected
president. Shade of the immortal
and original Thomas Jefferson ap-
pear and don't let the people of this
day and time think that this T. J.
is one of thy descendants. This
Judge Jefferson that made the tel-
ling speech—that part is true, for
he had been told what to say—is an
ex-justice of the peace of the first
ward, (Port Hudson), and who, for
his misdeeds, was not re-elected
last fall; is a colored man, and one,
to his shame be it said, who has
done more harm to the colored peo-
ple of his ward than any Demo-
cratic justice in this parish. He
has, in nearly every instance where
there was a case pending before him
between a white and a colored man,
let the white man go free and make
the colored man pay, because he
knew that they knew little of the
law, no more than he did himself;
and that he could frighten them into
paying the costs of court. He has
been in the parish jail for misde-
meanors oftener than he has fin-
gers to count. So much for the
Judge!J. T. Van Tromp is nobody—a
loafer, formerly of Baton Rouge.
He can truthfully say, "I don't be-
long to nobody, but he belongs to
me."
E. L. Weber is a disorganizer of
the most virulent stamp. With him
it is rule or ruin. He and his ad-
herents have torn to pieces the
parish of West Feliciana, and are
now trying to do the same with
this parish. As for J. W. Armistead,
I will say nothing, for everybody
knows poor Joe. He is as harmless
as a dead lion.As for the Mr. Jackson who in-
troduced the resolutions at themeeting, nobody has ever seen him
and nobody knows anything of him,
and the only Jackson at that meet-
ing was the town of Jackson.As for the resolutions only a por-
tion of them were introduced here
and the rest was fixed up after the
meeting went back to Bayou Sara,
for that is where the mass came
from.The young man referred to in
those resolutions, and whose name
appears at the bottom of a card
published at the same time, (Isaac
J. Perry) denies ever having written
any such card or authorized any
one to do so. He told me in con-
versation with him that he was a
member of the Turner Hall con-
vention and was a supporter of the
State Central Committee of which
Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback is chair-
man, and that he intends to support
the State and national adminis-
trations.The Dunittes of the parish of
West Feliciana tried to get the
people of this parish to turn him
out of the Jackson club by telling
them that Perry had sold out, and
that Warmoth was a democrat, and
that Dunn was the only man that
could save the colored people of this
State, but it would not take. For
three Saturdays did they try to get
a large enough meeting to do some-
thing but failed.The first meeting was attended
by about forty-nine, counting in
some boys that were there, the
second meeting still less successful,
and fearing that the third meeting
would be a total failure, they brought
enough along from Bayou Sara to
fill up.There would never have been
seventy-five persons there if it had
not been that there was too much
talk previously as to what was to
be done with young Perry.Men merely went down out of
curiosity, and some few for his pro-
tection, as some thought that
violence might be done him.If O. J. Dunn has no better show
in the State than he has here in
the parish of East Feliciana, he
might as well stop now and save
his money to live on. This parish
at the next election, if properly
carried, will give the administra-
tion 1200 majority. I know of but
six genuine Dunn men in this pa-
rish, and they are Hon. James Law,
James Law, Jas. Law, Jimmy Law,
Jim Law, and J. Law, backed up
by the redoubtable Judge Tom Jef-
ferson. So much for politics.Cotton is coming in slowly. There
has not been more than half a crop
made. The corn crop, except in a
few instances, is almost a failure.
Money is very scarce. As scarce as
money is, though, I am trying, and
have the promise of quite a num-
ber of subscribers for the LOUISI-
ANIAN.It is my favorite paper. I re-
ceive six weeklies besides it, and I
always leave it until the last to
read as I am always certain to find
something in it that can be called
good, if it is only advice to my
dear friend J. Henri. It is the
desert of my other papers.And now in wishing your
journal all the success in the world,
I have the honor and pleasure to
be most respectfully yours.

"BUCK SHOT."

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN TEN-
SAS PARISH.HOLLY GROVE, TENNESSEE PARISH, LA.,
OCTOBER 5, 1871.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

At a large and enthusiastic meeting
of the Republicans of the upper part
of this parish, held at this place to-day,
and presided over by Ephraim Bouth,
president of the Second Ward Colfax
Club, addresses were made by J. Ross
Stewart, Samuel Bland and others,
indorsing the State administration,
and elucidating to our colored fellow-
citizens the mercenary purposes, the
"ways that are dark" of our ex-friends,
the Customhouse people.The following resolutions, offered
by J. Ross Stewart, and adopted by
the meeting, will indicate that
Tensas presents an undivided front to
the common enemy—the above named
faction and the Democrats:Resolved, That we most heartily indorse
the action of our chief executive, and call
our friends at home and abroad to witness
that, with greater obstacles to overcome,
Governor Warmoth, by his generous, but
firm policy, has restored Louisiana to
substantial peace and prosperity unequalled
by any other Southern State.Resolved, That we are proud of the fact
that in the late attempt to destroy our
party, not one of our 2000 voters could
be induced to represent Tensas parish in
the Customhouse convention.Resolved, That we denounce all, and
will put down any man or set of men who
may attempt to divide our party either in
the State, parish or ward.Resolved, That we indorse our parish
administration, and while our schoolhouse
stands and money lasts, we never will
forget Judge Hiram B. Scales, our Repub-
lican leader, who, through five years of
trial and danger, has proved true to his
every pledge.Resolved, That we indorse the State Ex-
ecutive Committee of which Hon. P. B.
S. Pinchback is president.Resolved, That the New Orleans Repub-
lican and the LOUISIANIAN be requested to
print the above proceedings.At a called meeting of the Re-
publican party of Winn Parish,
convened by Capt. D. E. Haynes,
President of the sub-executive com-
mittee, on the 7th day of Oct. 1871,
at Windfield La., for the purpose
of electing officers to serve as a
Parish Executive Committee. The
President after having explained the
object of the meeting, and
thanking the Republicans of Winn
Parish (though few in number) for
their cordial support and for their
fidelity to the Republican Party,
tendered his resignation which was
accepted with reluctance. And upon
motion being made the following
persons were duly nominated and
upon a vote being taken were de-
clared to be unanimously elected
to serve for the term of twelve
months from the 1st day of next
November, John W. Shumaker,
President; Dr. Isaac B. Payne,
Vice-President; Peter F. Schu-
maher, Secretary; and Matt Us-
sery, Corresponding Secretary. The
President elect being absent, Dr.
Isaac B. Payne, Vice-President
elect, was called to the chair as the
present incumbent had local urgent
business which demanded his im-
mediate attention. Upon motion,
the President pro tempore ap-
pointed William Snow, James F. Gal-
ledge, and Matt Usery a commit-
tee on resolutions, whereupon the
committee retired and after the
 lapse of a few minutes returned
and reported the following resolu-
tions which were unanimously
adopted:Resolved 1. That the Republican
Party of this parish cordially in-
dorse the National Republican ad-
ministration as being fairly and
equinoimally carried out under
President Grant.Resolved 2. That we cordially in-
dorse the Republican administra-
tion of this State as being fairly and
equinoimally carried out under
his Excellency H. C. Warmoth.

Resolved 3.

Not Dying Out.

The following items from the Ninth Census are suggestive. They prove that the colored population are not dying out but has increased nearly half a million in the last ten years! It has been repeated over and over again, by the white people of the South that "the niggers are dying out," and many plausible reasons were given; for the war, disease, insufficient food, clothing and shelter were terribly destructive to life. But here stands the fact attested, that the colored people are still with us and growing in numbers.

This fact is ominous of evil, if these people are to be left in ignorance and degradation—exposed to the craft and cruelty of the old masters. A war will surely grow out of oppression upon freedmen as upon slaves.

But this growth of the colored race is a token for good, if by means of a Christian education they become an industrious, prosperous, virtuous and religious people—an element of strength to the nation and the Church of Christ.

THE COLORED POPULATION.

States.	1870.	1880.	Inc. Dec.
Alabama.	475,510	437,770	37,740
Arkansas.	122,189	111,232	10,957
California.	4,273	4,086	186
Conn.	9,668	8,627	1,041
Delaware.	22,794	21,627	1,167
Florida.	91,089	62,577	28,512
Georgia.	545,142	465,698	79,444
Illinois.	28,762	7,028	21,734
Indiana.	24,560	11,428	13,132
Iowa.	5,762	1,059	4,703
Kansas.	17,108	627	16,481
Kentucky.	221,210	236,166	14,956
Louisiana.	364,210	350,373	13,837
Maine.	1,006	1,327	321
Maryland.	175,391	171,133	4,258
Mass.	18,947	9,093	9,854
Michigan.	11,849	6,779	5,070
Minnesota.	759	259	500
Mississippi.	444,201	437,409	6,792
Missouri.	118,071	118,503	432
Montana.	759	82	677
Nebraska.	859	45	814
N. Hamp.	580	494	86
N. Jer.	80,538	25,336	55,202
N. York.	52,881	49,005	3,876
N. C.	891,530	861,522	30,008
Ohio.	82,113	36,673	45,440
Oregon.	345	128	217
Penn.	62,246	56,949	5,297
R. I.	4,980	3,952	1,028
S. C.	415,816	412,320	3,496
Texas.	222,381	34,019	188,362
Vermont.	253,475	182,921	70,554
Virginia.	924	709	215
W. Va.	519,841	527,753	14,222
Wis.	17,980	21,144	3,164
Wyo.	2,113	1,171	942
Total.	4,835,106	4,427,284	407,822

TERRITORIES.

Territory.	1870.	1880.	Inc. Dec.
Arizona.	26	46	20
Colorado.	406	410	4
Idaho.	94	94	0
D. C.	48,409	14,316	34,093
Idaho.	69	60	9
Montana.	183	183	0
N. Mex.	172	172	0
Utah.	118	56	62
Wash. T.	207	30	177
Wyo.	188	183	5
Total.	44,903	14,533	30,370

The general increase, 470,657, less the local decrease, 32,475, shows an absolute increase of the colored population in 1870 beyond that of 1880 of 438,182.

This increase of nearly 500,000 not argue a running out of the colored people. Their distribution, as exhibited in the foregoing table, does not show a great movement on the part of this class of our population, not as much so as one might have reasonable suspected as a result of the war. The increase in the territories is only due to the natural movement of populations and the demands for labor there created.

Taking one in six of colored persons as the ratio of voters, the colored electors will be found to number 83,334. Taking one in five as the ratio, the result is 976,001. Some ratio between the two is probably correct.

In Georgia, the white population has increased, but not all with the same rapidity as the colored. The whites outnumber the negroes by 83,784, yet the increase of the latter during the past decade has exceeded that of the former by 32,068. In Florida, the whites outnumber the colored people by 4,368, yet the increase of the latter exceeds that of the former by 10,701. The same striking fact is exhibited in nearly every one of the seceding States.

South Carolina shows a decrease of white population to the number of 1,633. The increase of the colored population has been very small—a total of 3,494 on a population of 412,320. Mississippi illustrates this small increase, compared with the majority of the Southern States. The increase there on a total population [colored] of 437,409, has been 6,792, while that of the whites on a population of 358,899, has been 18,997. It is the only Southern State in which the negroes not having decreased, their increase has not been proportionally greater than that of the whites.

A DILEMMA FOR DEMOCRACY.—The Mississippi Pilot, of Oct. 14 impales the Democracy rather uncomfortably, in the following manner:

If the Democrats declare that the country is being ruined by a Republican administration under the new amendments to the Constitution, are they not becoming parties to that ruin by accepting the amendments? This query is addressed to the New Democrats. And if, on the other hand, the country is prosperous under the amendments, and to repeal them would be to excite discord and war, are not the Democrats criminal in seeking the overthrow of the amendments?

General Butler is a foot lately of the three who voted for the Virginia Convention.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

Notices of the Press.

No more delightful travels are printed in the English language than appear perpetually in HARPER'S MAGAZINE. They are read with equal interest and satisfaction by boys of every grade from eighteen to eighty. Its scientific papers, while sufficiently profound to demand the attention of the learned, are yet admirably adapted to the popular understanding, and designed as much to diffuse correct information concerning current scientific discovery as it could be if it was the organ of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The great design of HARPER'S is to give correct information and rational amusement to the great masses of the people. There are few intelligent American families in which HARPER'S MAGAZINE would not be an appreciated and highly welcome guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated HARPER'S is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.

—New England Homestead.
It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S.

—The Nation.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1871.

TERMS:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....\$4 00
An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4 00 each, (single remittance); or Six Copies for \$30 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, \$10 00; or two of HARPER'S Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7 00.
Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 41 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for \$25 per volume. Single Volumes, by mail, postpaid, \$3 00. Cloth cases for binding, will be 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The Postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The Best, Cheapest and most Successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.
The Model Newspaper of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title, "A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION."—New York Evening Post.

The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading matter that are printed. Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—Boston Traveler.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is the best and most interesting illustrated newspaper. Not does its value depend on its illustrations alone. Its reading matter is of a high order of literary merit—varied, instructive, entertaining, and unexceptionable.—N. Y. Sun.

Subscriptions.—1871.

TERMS:

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....\$4 00
An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4 00 each, in one remittance; or, six copies for \$30 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, \$10 00; or two of HARPER'S Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7 00.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for \$7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Fourteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIV ready January 1st, 1871.

The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 30 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Proposals.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS NEW ORLEANS PARK No. 11 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, September 27, 1871.
(Sealed proposals addressed to "The President of the Board of Commissioners of the New Orleans Park," will be received at this office daily (Sundays excepted) from 12 M. to 3 P. M., until October 27, 1871. The awarding of all materials and the construction of a wire railing around the City Park grounds, in the Sixth District of the city of New Orleans, according to the plans and specifications to be sent at this office, at the time designated.

WILLIAM G. BEOWN, Assistant Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

CAIRO.

St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.
Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bends.—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 87 Natchez Street.

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President, Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

april 6-11

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends.—The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and staterooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents, 135 Gravier Street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of

JAS. T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo, WILL TAKE FREIGHT

From New Orleans on first-class steamers.

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE, J. M. WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24; SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.

A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street.

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosses Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GRANTHOUSE, Master; JAMES McELROY, Clerk.

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. O. McLANE, 11 Conti Street.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

209 CHARTRES STREET... 20

between Canal and Customhouse

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

111 Royal Street... 32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. and will be served daily from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and organization may exist; and

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY, Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitantly.

Most Respectfully,

H. M. TURNER, President Ga. State Convention.

MAISON, Ga., May 28, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.

Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.

Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.

Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.

Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.

Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.

Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Maryland—Isaac Mayers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.

Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarborough.

North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.

South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State.

Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq., Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.

Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.

District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

F. R. & PINCHBACK, C. G. ARTOINE, A. E. HART, OSCAR J. DUNN, J. W. QUINN, GEORGE Y. KELSO, EDWARD BUTLER, F. C. ANTOINE.

Republcan papers of this State have copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. LEHDE E. W. LEHDE

H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,

GROCERS

No. 79 81 & 83.

Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street

New Orleans.

Always on hand a choice selection

of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.

Family and Country Orders

Solicited. No. 49 3mo

MILLINERY STORES.

MRS. A. M. PARRISH

FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

No. 221 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Under-clothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniforms Made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK

Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and

rs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GRFAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemises, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal st.,

AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A Zanesville (Ohio) paper narrates a strange, but charming story of the effects of music. A nice young lady, living about four miles from that city, is in the habit of performing on the violin a beautiful air, a religious song and her brother playing an accompaniment on the flageolet. It has been noticed for some time, when this air is played that a beautiful bird, is known as the golden warbler, comes and hovers on the wing; only comes when this piece is being played, and is not seen at any other time. When any one desires to see the bird the lady plays this air on the violin, but it never comes in response to any other song, and only when the young lady plays.

Goldsmith maid, now pronounced the fastest trotter in the world, is fourteen years old and never did anything until she was eight years old.

Coffin Pitts, a well known and much respected colored citizen of Boston, recently died, and was buried from the Joy street church, of which he was a deacon.

The Talmadge Tabernacle in New York, a new church edifice constructed of iron, is pronounced so far a failure that it is believed no more such edifices will be erected.

The Cardiff giant, after a long series of thrilling adventures, now lies boxed up in a commission merchant's store in Indianapolis, awaiting the liquidation of \$16 against him.

A last year's graduate of Dartmouth, residing in St. Louis, has forwarded to President Smith \$1,000 with which to found a scholarship, having long purposed to begin the work with his first earnings.

Alexander H. Stephens is now called a "venerable calamity."

Gen. Joe E. Johnston has been nominated for Mayor of Savannah.

No cases will be heard by the United States and British claims commission before December. The rules adopted do not exclude any claims having the color of justice. The claims of British subjects residing in the south during the late war will not exceed \$5,000,000.

Mr. Grant's History of the Newspaper Press, announced some months ago in England, is now completed, and will be published immediately in London. It consists of two large octavo volumes, and traces the history of journalism in England from its commencement down to the present year.

A Xenia gentleman saw a modest looking carriage at the Cincinnati exposition, and thought it would be just the thing for his modest self and family when taking their summer evening rides. Stepping up to the exhibitor, he asked the price, and was politely informed that it was worth only \$1,800. He didn't buy.

Always consult discretion—it is more discreet to be silent than to speak when it is not accompanied by sense and reason.

The postal money-order system between the United States and England will go into operation on the 2d of October.

Ann Riding is an English girl who lost her appetite sixteen months ago, and has eaten nothing since. She is a blessing to the newspapers.

France produced silk and mixed goods to the value of \$240,000,000 in the year previous to the war, having had upwards of 280,000,000 looms in operation.

It is reported that pine lands in Wisconsin to the value of \$400,000, belonging to the Government, were lately bought up by one or two corporations for \$20,000.

Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You may know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

In justice to General Butler should be mentioned a fact lately brought to light, that of the three Massachusetts lawyers who volunteered to defend John Brown before the courts of Virginia Ben. F. Butler was one.

A householder in Florida, in filling up his census schedule, under the heading "where born" described one of his children as "born in the parlor," and the other "up stairs." A strict return.

There are some newspaper verses beginning: "Last night I drew from off my sleeve a little golden hair." Lucky for you your wife didn't find it before you did.

FUN AND FANCY.

—Why is a man who marries an heiress a lover of music?—Because he marries fortune.

—A pedant remarked to a farmer, "I cannot bear a fool." "Your mother could," was the reply.

—Three things that never agree—two cats over one mouse, two wives in one house, and two lovers over one lady.

—A man in love is a man who wishes to be more amiable and agreeable than he can be, and this is the reason why almost all men in love are ridiculous.

—The Lynchburg Republican suggests that people who grumble at Horace Greeley, for swearing in his editorials should remember that these are merely his cursory remarks.

—Throw a bouquet and a card of thanks to serenaders when you can't invite them in. If you haven't a card, throw the waterpitcher or bootjack.

—More men grow old from having nothing to do, than from overwork. The running machine will keep bright for years—the idle machine will soon rust out.

—Mr. W. Ink, of New Hampshire, is now 108 years old. If his parents had even dreamed that he was going to be so hard to rub out, they would doubtless have named him Indelible.

—An Alabama paper published the following notice: "Married, at Flintstone, by the Rev. Windstone, Mr. Nehemiah Sandstone and Miss Wilhelmina Whetstone, both of Limestone." Look out for brimstone next.

—Brigham Young has, on a rough calculation, seventeen wives and sixty-one children.

—The gloom of a Missouri funeral was alleviated by an impromptu jig by an insane man.

—Resolutions of "thanks to God and the police of the city" was passed at an Indianapolis meeting.

—Landseer, the great engraver, brother of Sir Edwin, is totally deaf.

—A somnolent Staten Island bridegroom overslept his marriage hour.

—The Princess Alice is the most intellectual of all the royal family of England.

—"Nineteen dresses in three weeks, and she said last night that she could not go to supper, because she had not a rag to her back!" "What did Gussy say?" "Why, that he could not go either, as he had no coat to his stomach."

—Men have two ways of extinguishing the flame of love—they either let it burn out quietly, or else they will snuff it out by one blow.

—If brooks are, as poets claim, the most joyous things in nature, what are they "murmuring" about?

—A ship should not be held by one anchor nor life by a single hope.

—Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece, said that the most universal possession was hope, for they have it who have nothing else.

—What ought not to be done, do not even think of doing.

—Riches ought to be used as a means to some end, and not to be lavished on every occasion.

—The anger of a monkey and the threats of a flatterer deserve equal regard.

—He who is fortunate in a son-in-law gains a son, or otherwise loses a daughter.

—They whose minds are least grieved by calamities, and who best meet them in action, are the greatest both in public and private life.

—Pyrrho, the philosopher of Elis, said there was no difference between living and dying. "Why then do you not die?" he was asked "because," answered Pyrrho, "there is no difference."

—An ignoramus had been sick, and on recovering, was told by the doctor that he might take a little animal food. "No, sir," said he, "I took your gruel very well, but hang me if I can eat your hay and oats."

—A paper having had an article headed with the conundrum, "Why do wives fade?" a contemporary "suppose it is because they won't wash."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.
Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,
Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

OF
INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs.
Fine Tooth Combs.
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Riding Combs.
Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS
[MADE UNDER PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.
Including Farmers, Merchants, Professionals, Men, Women, Children, and all who are honest, true, and virtuous, and who are not of the same mind as the rest of the world.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR \$50.
Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a \$50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, \$3 A YEAR.
of the same class and character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, \$6 A YEAR.
A prominently readable newspaper, with the latest news, and the most interesting and valuable information for the people. All the news is given in a clear, concise, and readable manner. It costs a month, or \$6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.
THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, and sent by mail to the post office at New York, for \$50.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed, and sent by mail to the post office at New York, for \$100.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address, and sent by mail to the post office at New York, for \$250.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address, and sent by mail to the post office at New York, for \$500.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address, and sent by mail to the post office at New York, for \$500.

SEND YOUR MONEY
In Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, whenever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address:
L. W. KENDALL, Publisher,
New York, N. Y.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, C. C. ANTOINE,
New Orleans, La. Shreveport, La.

PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

114 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, testing of farms, etc., etc.

Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend

Leaves on SATURDAY at 5 P. M.
GRAND VILLAGE ROUTE
Sunny Side, Egg's Point, Bayou, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skidway, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings.

The new and magnificent steamer
W. S. PIKE,
J. J. Brown, Master.

Will leave as above, and will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JNO. JANNEX, Agent,
150 Common Street.

ST. PHILIP STORE,

230 ROYAL ST., CORNER
ST. PHILIP,
New Orleans.

R. A. CHIAPPELLA,

CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

TRIMMINGS AND HATS,
AT AUCTION PRICES

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL
OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
945,600 times a day,
992,000 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH.

THAN ANY KIND OF

IN MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, when he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch will fulfil all these requirements. It would wear a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil at all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven

Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS.

THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if Ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a trifling expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches, IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES.....\$18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Hottel & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell

Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gift, Plated, or Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Biss or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL.

HOWARD & Co.

Jewellers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 Broadway, New York.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BRIDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD,
General Superintendent Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE

AND

CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows: Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Rare Between New Orleans and Mobile. Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN

EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs, STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. B. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great

Northern and Mississippi Central

Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, stopping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST AND WEST. Carries the great NORTH MAIL.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:30 A. M. Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building. Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. J. FROST, General Superintendent; J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent; Northern Railroad.

E. J. FROST, General Superintendent; D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent; Mississippi Central Railroad.

S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

Paul Granzin.

DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

Paul Granzin,
112 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Feb. 1871

GOOD WATCHES

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn reel, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of \$100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch. IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned. Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. \$200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch, only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from \$18 up to \$200. Other Good Watches, equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to get up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, \$2 to \$6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc. Bills of over \$12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of \$12 and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D., also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charge to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

CHAS. P. NORTON & CO.,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
Established 1857, 36 Nassau St., N. Y. No. 34-E.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, etc.